



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The following papers were read by title:
Sand Crystals and their Relation to certain Concretionary Forms: ERWIN H. BARBOUR, Lincoln, Nebr.

The Broad Valleys of the Cordilleras of North America: N. S. SHALER, Cambridge, Mass.

Keewatin of Eastern Central Minnesota:

Keewenawan of Eastern Central Minnesota: C. W. HALL, Minneapolis, Minn.

Points Involved in the Silurian-Devonian Boundary Questions: H. S. WILLIAMS, New Haven, Conn.

Age of the Coals at Tipton, Blair Co., Pa.: DAVID WHITE, Washington, D. C.

Comparison between the Stratigraphy of the Black Hills and that of the Front Ranges of the Rocky Mountains: N. H. DARTON, Washington, D. C.

Tertiary History of the Black Hills: N. H. DARTON, Washington, D. C.

The Wisconsin Shore of Lake Superior: G. S. COLLIE, Beloit, Wis.

Landslides of the Echo and Vermilion Cliffs, Grand Canyon of the Colorado: RICHARD E. DODGE, New York City.

The Society then passed the customary votes of thanks to the local Fellows and with them closed a very successful meeting.

J. F. KEMP.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

ANTHROPOLOGY AT BALTIMORE.

SECTION H of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held its winter meeting at Baltimore, Maryland, on December 27th and 28th, in conjunction with the meetings of the American Society of Naturalists and Affiliated Societies.

Vice-President Butler being unavoidably absent, Professor Franz Boas was elected temporary chairman at the Thursday morning session which was called to order at

10.15 o'clock in the Historical Seminary Room at Johns Hopkins University.

The first paper read was by Dr. Thomas Wilson, on 'Anthropological Congresses at the Paris Exposition of 1900.' After a brief sketch of the history of the Congrès International d'Anthropologie et d'Archéologie Préhistorique, Dr. Wilson gave a summary of the work done at the recent sessions at Paris and described the field excursion. An account was also given of the meeting of the Congrès International des Américanistes. This Society has accepted the invitation to meet in New York city in 1902. On the motion of Dr. Wilson a committee of three was appointed to take preliminary steps for the reception of the Congress at this, its first meeting in the United States. The committee appointed consists of F. W. Putman, chairman, J. W. Powell and G. A. Dorsey.

The next paper, entitled, 'The McCormick Expedition among the Hopi,' by Dr. G. A. Dorsey, described the archeological work done along the Little Colorado River by a party from the Field Columbian Museum and by another party in the vicinity of the Hopi pueblos. The ethnological work of Mr. Voth was also described and commended. This paper will be published in SCIENCE.

Professor Franz Boas next spoke of the desirability of a catalogue of the crania now in American museums. In order that the various collections may be worked up in a uniform manner, standard skulls should be sent to each museum from which the measurements to be taken might be learned and the extent of error in observation reduced to a minimum. The Section was unanimous in its approval of Professor Boas's plan and it was voted to refer the preparation of a report upon osteological cataloguing to the Anthropometrical Committee of the Association.

Dr. Frank Russell then demonstrated a

new instrument devised for the purpose of measuring the torsion of the long bones. The features of the instrument were simplicity, ease and rapidity of manipulation and accuracy.

Dr. Walter Hough gave an ethnographic sketch of the Totonac Indians of Mexico, concerning whom but little has heretofore been known.

A second paper by Dr. G. A. Dorsey, on 'An Aboriginal Quarry in Eastern Wyoming,' closed the morning session.

Upon reassembling in the Historical Seminary Room Professor Boas withdrew from the office of chairman and Dr. Frank Russell was elected to that position.

The first paper of the afternoon was by Professor O. T. Mason, on 'Technique in Amerindian Basketry.' In the absence of the author the paper was read by Dr. Hough. All American baskets are of two types: woven or plicated and coiled. The forms of woven baskets were enumerated, with examples of each. The varieties of twined and of coiled basketry were classified and described.

Professor Boas followed with an account of his summer's work among the Kwakiutl Indians of the Northwest Coast, speaking particularly of their language. He commented upon the changes that are taking place through contact with the whites, also the change from the paternal to maternal descent in the social organization of the tribe. In the discussion which followed Dr. Fewkes pointed out the similarity between the measurements in use among the Kwakiutls and those of the Hopi, and also spoke of the customs regarding property, especially the ownership of eagles. The different clans have traditions that they came from different quarters, and the eagles' nests in those directions are not disturbed by the members of other clans.

The paper upon 'The Interpretation of Field Testimony, especially concerning Vil-

lage Sites,' by Mr. W. K. Moorehead, was read by Dr. Wilson.

The Section meeting at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning in the Physical Laboratory was presided over by Professor McGee. An illustrated paper was read by Mr. Geo. G. MacCurdy, on 'Folk-Religion in Brittany.' The author described a ceremony at the church of Carnac dedicated to St. Cornély, patron of domestic animals, where live cattle are offered not only for the Saint's blessing, but also as gifts to him. At a chapel near Brussels, dedicated to St. Guidon, horses appear prominently on certain festival days. Figurines of horses and cattle used in Bohemia, Styria and Bavaria offer a striking parallelism with the Hopi figurines of domestic animals used at the winter-solstice ceremony.

Mr. Harlan I. Smith presented an illustrated paper, entitled, 'Notes upon the Archeology of the Sagwan Valley, Michigan.' These notes were selected from those taken by the author in 1890 which are now being edited for the purpose of rendering them available to the State Survey which prominent educators of Michigan are advocating. Notable among those who are endeavoring to establish an archeological survey of the State of Michigan are the University of Michigan and the Detroit Branch of the Archeological Institute of America. After discussing the paper and the desirability of extending such surveys, the Section appointed a committee consisting of Thomas Wilson, chairman, G. A. Dorsey and Frank Russell to transmit a suitable memorial to the people of Michigan expressive of its approval of the establishment of the survey.

Dr. Frank Russell exhibited a series of lantern slides made from photographs which he had taken in Arizona during the summer of 1900. This communication was avowedly presented for the purpose of eliciting information concerning the present state of our

knowledge concerning the pictographs of the southwest. In the discussion which followed Dr. Fewkes pointed out the value of these symbols to those who are studying the routes of migrations in the Southwest. He also offered interpretations of several of the characters. Dr. Hrdlička described pictographs of Northern Mexico that are suggestive of the Mayan hieroglyphs. Professor McGee reported the existence of curious pictographs which he had seen a few days before near the mouth of the Colorado River; on the top of a mesa covered with a thin layer of polished residual gravel huge figures had been traced by scraping away the gravel.

Dr. Ales Hrdlička presented the closing paper of the morning session, entitled, 'Albinos among the Hop and Zuni.' A general outline of the nature of the phenomenon of albinism so far as it is known was given followed by a detailed account of the seventeen cases of albinism in the two pueblo tribes mentioned. Six of these cases are Zuni. About two-thirds of the whole number are women. All are 'complete' albinos. Careful measurements show no inferiority in physical structure, and their slightly inferior strength is accounted for on the ground of lesser activity due to shyness. The eyes of these Indian albinos are invariably blue and not pink. No Hopi explanation of albinism was discovered. Dr. Fewkes stated that the Walpi Hopi had informed him that the people of the Middle Mesa, where the albinos are, make the 'White Paho,' prayer stick, and if a man whose wife is pregnant make such a Paho in an incorrect manner the child will be an albino. This Paho is not made at the First Mesa 'hence no albinos there.'

On Thursday afternoon Section H met with the American Folk-lore Society in the Donovan Room of McCoy Hall.

The session began with a paper by Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, entitled, 'An Interpreta-

tion of Pueblo Katchinas.' This paper embodied the results of a prolonged investigation into the character and significance of the many minor deities of the Hopi. This unique cult is regarded as a form of ancestor worship. Dr. Fewkes also exhibited a number of colored drawings that he had selected from a collection of 280 which the Hopi had made for him to illustrate the Katchinas. The value of these pictures is of course greatly enhanced by the fact that they are not only authentic, but the product of native talent.

Miss Alice C. Fletcher described 'The Lazy Man in Omaha Indian Lore.' The debate was graphically portrayed which the author once overheard in an Omaha camp, concerning the relative strenuousness of the life of the warrior of pre-Columbian days and that of the modern Indian. Their conclusion was that both must labor faithfully and continuously. From infancy the Omaha child is impressed with the direful consequences of laziness.

An interesting and valuable addition to the program was a paper upon 'The Treatment of an Ailing God,' by Dr. Washington Matthews. In the absence of the author, this paper was read by Dr. Hough.

'Hair in Folk-lore' was the subject of a paper by Mr. H. E. Warner, containing a summary of folk-sayings and tales regarding the human hair.

From the heirs of Dr. John Rae, a valuable manuscript has been received, entitled, 'Laieikawai, a Legend of the Hawaiian Islands.' This was written about thirty years ago. It was read in part by Mr. W. W. Newell. It is interesting because of the invention and dramatic power of the legend, as well as from the fact that it was written before the recent changes that tend to destroy the ancient myths.

Dr. E. W. Scripture reported that the American Philological Association and the Modern Language Association had each

appointed a committee of one to act upon a joint committee for collecting and preserving records of speech, song and similar material in various languages and dialects by means of speech-recording and transcribing apparatus. It was voted that Dr. Frank Russell be appointed to represent Section H upon this committee.

FRANK RUSSELL,
Secretary of Section H.

LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY.

WE do not think that the time has yet come when a correct opinion can be expressed in regard to the unfortunate circumstances that have recently occurred at Leland Stanford Junior University. On the one hand, 'academic freedom' is absolutely essential as a condition of higher education and research; on the other hand, academic dignity and order must be maintained. At the present time we can only publish the letters exchanged between Professor Howard and President Jordan, and the subsequent letters by Professors Hudson and Little and the reply of acting-president Branner.

On January 10, 1901, President Jordan wrote as follows:

Professor George E. Howard, Stanford University—Dear Sir: After the dismissal of Professor Ross by the authorities of this university you took occasion to make certain remarks before your class criticizing the action and the motives of the management of the university. These remarks as reported in the newspapers and credited in university circles were, in the nature of the accusations, unjust, and, in the method of their presentation, discourteous to the university management. I have waited a reasonable time in the hope that reflection would enable you to see that some explanation and apology were desirable. Failing to hear from you I now deem it my duty to request you to make satisfactory apology for this breach of courtesy and to give such assurances of your attitude toward the management of the university as will guarantee a proper harmonious relation in the future. Failing in this it is my request that you at once tender your resignation, to take effect at the end of the current year, or sooner, should your feelings in

the matter prevent harmonious cooperation until that time.

Professor Howard replied on the 12th:

President David S. Jordan, Stanford University—Dear Sir: In self-defense I am forced to reply to several charges and statements contained in your letter asking my resignation. On the day following the publication of Dr. Ross' dismissal by the authorities of the university I spoke to my class in French revolution on the subject of 'Commercial absolutism and the place of the teacher in the discussion of social questions.' The address was as earnest a protest against interference with academic freedom as I was capable of making. There was absolutely no discourteous reference to the president nor to the founder, although in the discussion of the general theme there was involved a strong disapproval of their action. I do not believe that any fair-minded person who heard me will say that my remarks were discourteous in the method of presentation or unjust in their content. In the address I referred to the motives and influences which have caused the restriction of free speech in various institutions of the country. But so far as the motives and influences governing the recent action were mentioned, directly or by implication, they were those assigned in the published statement of Dr. Ross and sustained by the substance of your conversation with me on the evening of the day on which that statement appeared.

I am obliged to refer to another passage in your letter. You will scarcely fail to recall the fact that since my address before the class in French revolution you have asked me to remain in the university and repeatedly said that you did not wish me to resign. On November 20th, when our last conversation regarding the Ross incident occurred, you said positively that you should not ask my resignation unless Mrs. Stanford demanded it. How then could you have been hoping for an apology?

I have no apology to offer. My conscience is clear in this matter. What I have said I have said, as I believe, in the cause of individual justice and academic liberty. Therefore, in response to your demand, I tender you my resignation to take effect at your pleasure. An immediate answer will oblige.

On the following day President Jordan wrote:

Professor George E. Howard, Stanford University—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 12th inst., tendering your resignation as professor of history in the Leland Stanford Junior University, is duly received. I accept your resignation, to take effect at a date to be determined by you, in accordance with the concluding words of my letter of the 9th inst. These words